

Wilson Plans Early Relief For Russians

Supplies Needed for Rehabilitation Will Be Exchanged for War Material

Action Necessary to Keep Them From Foe

President, in View of Bolshevik Attitude, Still Opposes Intervention

By C. W. Gilbert
WASHINGTON, May 23.—President Wilson is taking steps to carry out the promise made in his Red Cross speech to "stand by Russia." The plan is being formed now to ship certain supplies for the immediate relief of Russia. These supplies will consist of the articles most needed for the support of the population and the industrial restoration of the country. The people in some parts of the country are nearer starvation than the people of any other part of the world except such sections as have suffered directly from the ravages of war. They lack clothing. And they lack the means to start the agriculture and industry of the country again in operation.

Relief Question Pending Long Time

The question of the relief of Russia has been pending for a long time. It was discussed by Senator Owen, Senator Borah and other Senators who visited the President several weeks ago regarding the Russian situation. The difficulty all along has not been any unwillingness on the part of this government to aid the Russian people, but the chaotic condition in Russia itself. Transportation was disorganized and this country did not wish to reorganize transportation if the gain was likely to prove to be Germany. Moreover, there was doubt as to where the supplies themselves would go if they were sent to Russia.

Many plans were urged for safeguarding the distribution of relief in Russia to prevent its getting into German hands. One argument for military intervention in Russia or Siberia was that such an intervention could properly accompany material relief to the Russian people. Another suggestion has been that a civil commission should be sent to Russia, along with food, cloth and industrial aid.

Wilson Opposed To Intervention

It is understood that the Administration is just as much opposed as ever to military intervention in Russian territory except at the request of the Russian government. And dispatches from abroad indicate that the Allies have failed to obtain Russia's consent to military intervention. The Bolsheviks are absolutely against the entrance of Russia by the soldiers, whether of Japan or of all the Allies. They have made their position clear and in view of it Mr. Wilson's position remains unaltered.

With regard to civil intervention the Administration's attitude is said to be just as firm. The names of some of the most distinguished men in America have been canvassed quietly as members of a possible commission to send to Russia to help her establish a government, to clear up her relations with the enemies of Germany and at the same time to supervise the distribution of aid from this country. The Administration is understood to have rejected them.

No Danger of Foe Getting Food

It is assumed that the American government will obtain a promise from the Russian government that materials

sent from here for the relief of the Russian people will not be permitted to get into the hands of Germany. Such promises have been made by other neutral nations bordering on Germany, such as Holland and Switzerland, and can be made properly by Russia. Probably the danger that food or clothing shipped from this country to Russia for the relief of her suffering people will fall into the possession of Germany is easily exaggerated.

The same consideration will keep food in Russia that keeps it in Holland and Denmark. The dire need of the people themselves. The government of the Ukraine was well disposed toward the Central Powers, but the Central Powers have been able to get little food out of the Ukraine. The Bolshevik government would fall quickly if the people of Russia were to learn that food had been permitted to get out of Russia into Germany. On the other hand, there is grave danger, amounting almost to a certainty, that the war supplies in Russia will go to Germany unless this country buys them with food and clothing. The people cannot eat nor wear war supplies and are indifferent as to who gets them. Germany is undoubtedly in the market for them.

The American people have agencies in Russia which may be used to a certain extent in distributing the supplies it sends there. These agencies are the Stevens railway commission and the American Red Cross. To what extent they will be used has not been disclosed.

Counter Revolt Being Planned

A group of influential Russians, headed by Apollinaris Dimitrovich Semenov, of New York, were in conference with Beria Bakmeteff, the Russian Ambassador, to-day, concerning a movement that is being contemplated for the overthrow of the Bolsheviks and the restoration of Russia.

The definite plan, when it shall have been formulated, will be submitted to the United States government for approval. It is understood. It includes the raising in the United States of a volunteer force of Russians for dispatch to Siberia. It has not yet been determined whether the movement will be an independent one or associated with the activities of General Semenov.

The Russian Embassy has received a comprehensive report of the operations in Eastern Siberia of General Semenov which is considered in some Russian circles favorable to cooperation with other loyal Russian and anti-Bolshevik forces, including whatever assistance may be organized in the United States.

London and Paris Press Japan to Act in Siberia

(By The Associated Press)
TOKIO, Friday, May 17.—The military agreement between Japan and China has caused increased attention to be given the question of intervention in Siberia. It is understood that both Great Britain and France are actively favoring intervention, the former because of the dangers of the spread of German influence, and both because they are convinced that it would hasten the winning of the war. The general staff is ready for any action that may be ordered, but the government has not announced its decision.

The best opinion here is that intervention is desirable until it is favored by the United States.

Chino-Japanese Pact for the War Only, Says Peking

(By The Associated Press)
PEKING, Sunday, May 19.—The government through the Chinese News Agency, has authorized the following statement regarding the military agreement between China and Japan:

"In view of the circulation of false reports it is necessary to inform the Chinese people of the facts of the negotiations. Since the conclusion of peace between the Russian Maximists and the enemy the fear has existed in Japan and China of an eastward intrusion of German influence on account of the propinquity of their territory. The governments recognized the necessity of a definite arrangement for joint defense. This joint defense concerns Manchuria and has no reference to other matters. The scheme will become null and void with the termination of the war.

"On the other hand, the convention will not be enforced unless the influence of the enemy actually penetrates Siberia. It is not a treaty, but an entente, which will become a scrap of paper if there is no enemy menace. The sole reason for the non-publication of the contents is the preservation of the secret from the enemy. The convention does not involve the loss of sovereign territorial rights and Japan gains no privileges."

Wounded Ambulance Driver Braves Shell-Swept Roads

By Wilbur Forrest

(Special Cable to The Tribune)
WITH THE AMERICAN FORCES IN PICARDY, May 23.—There was a time, a short while back, when the line officers and men thought little of the army medical corps. To-day the corps men, from the doctors to the stretcher bearers, have the utmost respect of the entire army.

Incidents which for military reasons cannot be enlarged upon just now have given the medical corps men their own. Bravery and devotion to duty are the terms used in the many citations, and there has been so much of this on this warm Picardy front that citations in the future will fairly bulge with these words.

Private Kasper a Hero

Private Henry J. Kasper, an ambulance driver, who lives at 3414 West Twenty-sixth Street, Chicago, is one that will stand out above them all. This afternoon I stood beside Kasper's commanding officer as that officer wrote out the strongest kind of recommendation that Kasper be decorated.

Every American should know Kasper's story. Fourteen days he spent on constant duty in a heavily bombarded village, in and out of which the enemy guns constantly swept the roads. Nightfall found Kasper off duty. He was needed, but under military rules other men replaced him, and he could have rested peacefully in the rear.

Instead he demanded that the officer permit him to resume duty. The officer

reluctantly consented. Kasper raced his ambulance in and out of the enemy fire and braved the enemy shells along the roads for hours, making fifteen trips before he was wounded slightly.

Returns to Duty

He was taken off the ambulance and his wound dressed. Almost blind from the effects of the wound, he lay in the dressing station close to the front lines, when from a litter on the dug-out floor he heard another ambulance driver report his inability to continue.

Kasper arose, ripped the bandage from his eyes, and said to the commanding officer: "Can I take this man's place? He's all in and I'm all right."

"He begged so hard that I had to let him go," the officer told the Tribune correspondent to-day.

Made Seventeen Trips

Two more trips, making seventeen, during the dark, rainy, shell-swept night was Kasper's record before his wound made physical endurance lag completely. He was lifted from his ambulance, which the morning light found liberally cut with shell fragments.

If I could tell everything about the distance he covered on each trip, of the intensity of the shell fire, and of all the circumstances of Kasper's devotion to duty, the story would be even stronger.

Kasper is a volunteer from civil life. He has been in France just long enough to wear the first service stripe and he is back in that same heavily shelled village to-day, volunteering for everything that is especially dangerous.

Incidentally he has put a majority of his pay since his arrival in France into Liberty bonds.

"Battalion of Death" Leader in New York

Mme. Leona Botchkavera, who organized and led the women of the "Battalion of Death," arrived in New York yesterday in the course of her flight from Russia to England, where she hopes to find freedom from persecution. She is accompanied by her sister, Miss Frolova, Lieutenant S. Filippoff, of the Russian army, and other refugees. The party is at the Prince George Hotel.

"Present conditions in Russia are unspeakable," said Harold Robbins, of the British Consular Service, who, with his wife, accompanied Mme. Botchkavera. "The country is drifting rapidly toward anarchy and will taste the fruits of the Russian Revolution. When they become tired of that sort of thing some sort of stable government will develop."

The party reached San Francisco from Vladivostok on an American transport. Mme. Botchkavera suffers from shrapnel, which is still in her back, and will submit to an operation on reaching England.

1,752 Persons Put To Death in Finland

LONDON, May 23.—Under the White Guard and German régime in Finland 1,752 persons were executed up to May 1, according to a Finnish Socialist who has escaped to Sweden and whose interview with the "Folkets Dagblad" is transmitted from Copenhagen by the Exchange Telegraph Company.

According to the exile, 516 were executed in Tammerfors, 148 in Turku, 380 in Varkom and 380 in Vasa. Prisoners taken by the German and Finnish government forces, he says, were treated so badly that many were starved to death.

General Mannerheim, commander in chief of the Finnish White Guard, has resigned because of the plan of the Finnish conservatives to invade the Russian province of Karelia, according to an Exchange Telegraph dispatch from Copenhagen to-day.

Russian Karelia adjoins Finland on the east. It is in this district that the Mourmansk railway, runs from the Arctic to a junction with the Archangel-Petrograd line. The Entente has been anxious to preserve the integrity of this railway, and in Stockholm advices received yesterday it was reported that Great Britain had informed the Finnish government that any measures directed by Finland against the railway would be regarded by Great Britain, France and the United States as a breach of neutrality.

Ukrainian Dictator Besieged in Kiev By Rada's Troops

Anti-German Forces Reported Mobilized and Concentrated Near Capital

(By The Associated Press)
MOSCOW, Sunday, May 12.—Serious fighting in Kiev, capital of Ukraine, is reported. The residence of the newly appointed Ukrainian dictator, General Skoropadsky, has been besieged several times by troops which remained faithful to the Rada. All the forces at the disposal of the Rada are being mobilized and concentrated near Kiev. General Skoropadsky is said to have been wounded seriously in consequence of the attempt on his life, according to unverified reports from Kursk.

LONDON, May 23.—General Eichhorn, German commander in Ukraine, has received a message from Berlin, a Reuter dispatch from Moscow reports, saying that immediately a call for assistance is made by General Skoropadsky Prussian regiments will be sent to crush any insurrection.

Women Aid Defence in All London Air Raids

LONDON, May 23.—Speaking to-day at the London Exhibition of Women's Work in Munition Production, Frederick George Kellaway, Secretary to the Minister of Munitions, said that in every one of the defensive measures taken when a raid on London is carried out the women have taken their part, except in the actual flying of aircraft.

The development which had taken place in women's work during the last fourteen months, continued the Secretary, was quite as remarkable as its development at an earlier period of the war. In July, 1914, he stated, there were 220,000 women engaged in munition industries, while in January, 1917, that number had been increased to 691,000, and to-day their number was 1,000,000. A steady stream of trained women was being sent into the munition factories from training schools at the rate of 500 a week. Since the Ministry of Munitions had started the schools, said the speaker, between 40,000 and 50,000 trained women had been placed in munition industries.

Rioting Czechs in Prague Cheered President Wilson

Prof. Masaryk, Bohemian Delegate, Now in U. S. Also Lauded

AMSTERDAM, May 23.—Further reports of disorders in Bohemia are published in the "Lokal-Anzeiger," of Berlin. It appears that recently there were extensive demonstrations in Prague, which the police found difficult in quelling. Thirty arrests were made.

The first demonstration in the new outbreak occurred on Wenzel Square in Prague on Monday. The demonstration was a big one and reached such a high pitch that in the evening the police had to interfere. The Czech crowd sang their patriotic hymn with its additional anti-German verses and raised cheers for President Wilson and Professor Masaryk, the Bohemian delegate now in the United States.

Although Wenzel Square was thereafter forbidden the demonstrators by the police, the demonstrations were repeated at 10 o'clock at night, and not until midnight did the mounted and foot police succeed in restoring order, the advices add.

Extreme importance is attached to conferences to be held next month between Baron Burian, the Austro-Hungarian Foreign Minister, and the leaders of the Polish party regarding the future attitude of the Poles in the Austrian parliament. The Polish members, it is indicated, will lay down three conditions, the first of which is a guarantee of the integrity of the Kingdom of Poland; the second, a demand for the settlement according to Polish desires of the question of the province of Cholim, along the Polish border, which was awarded to the Ukraine in the Brest-Litovsk treaty, and which Poland desires to reclaim, while the third condition is a stipulation that Galicia shall not be divided. Whether the Poles can be induced to support the government or will definitely join the opposition will depend upon the outcome of the conferences over these questions.

Another feature in the turmoil among the nationalities of Austria-Hungary which recent occurrences in Bohemia have brought to the fore is the situation in Austria-Silesia, which lies between Moravia and Galicia. An anti-government meeting, news of which was suppressed by the local authorities, took place a few days ago at Troppau. The malcontents in this case, among whom Count Larisch was prominent, are Germans, who rage fiercely against the Austrian government, as do the Czechs.

Their chief grievances are that the government favors the anti-German party at the expense of Germans, whom it purposely neglects, and that Polish agitators are appointed to important positions, especially in Eastern Silesia. It is alleged that the aim of these agitators is to join Silesia and Galicia, with the ultimate object of joining both to Poland. The malcontents demand counter measures and threaten to go to the extreme length of opposition.

Bulgar Socialists Answer Labor Note

Accept, in General, the Proposals of Inter-Allied Conference

LONDON, May 23.—The first official reply reaching London from an enemy country to the inter-allied labor memorandum enunciated at the inter-allied labor conference held in December reached here to-day from the Bulgarian Socialists. The reply accepts in general the proposals of the memorandum and states that a majority of the Socialists there suggest territorial adjustment at the end of the war.

Although the reply maintains that ethnographically Macedonia should be united with Bulgaria, it seems probable that the Bulgars will be willing to agree to Macedonian autonomy. The reply expresses the hope that German Socialists will answer the memorandum as moderately and in a conciliatory manner as have the Bulgars.

Craps Sent a Hero To American Army

(Special Dispatch to The Tribune)
ALBANY, N. Y., May 23.—The game of craps was never considered productive of any good by nice persons, but it developed here to-day that it has created one of the most spectacular heroes of the present war.

One day last summer six negro youths were indulging in that pastime

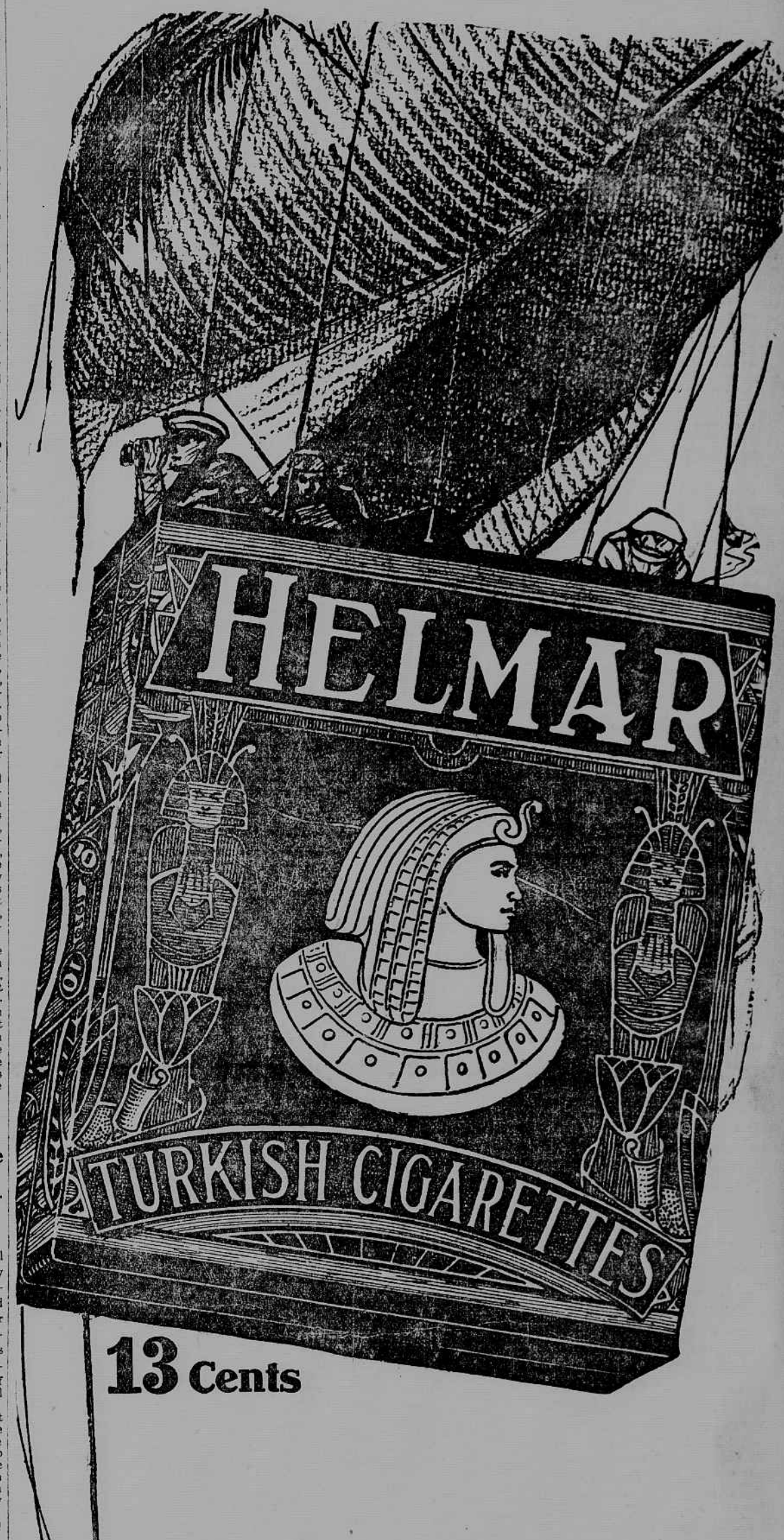
in an Albany garage when one of them suggested that they decide by the roll of the dice whether they would enlist in Colonel Hayward's negro regiment or wait to be drafted. They rolled the bones and seven came the first time, so all of them enlisted.

One of these youths was Henry Johnson, who now lies wounded in a French hospital, but is the proud possessor of a French War Cross. Henry was cited for bravery the other day by General Pershing, after he had slashed up a flock of Germans and sent them in flight to their trenches.

Hindenburg Plot Denied

Berlin Denies Reported Attempt at Assassination

LONDON, May 23.—Rumors of a recent attempt on the lives of Field Marshal von Hindenburg and General Ludendorff are denied in a Berlin dispatch to the "Koelnische Volkszeitung," according to the Amsterdam correspondent of "The Morning Post."



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